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CYCLOLOMA PLATYPHYLLUM, Moquin.—While collecting fish with Prof. D. J. Jordan in Fall Creek, a tributary of White River, in October, we found *Cycloloma platyphyllum*, Moq. well established in the low sandy banks. This seems to be its most easterly station yet reported. In the same month we found in our door yard *Nasturtium sessiliflorum*, Nutt. It continued in blossom until the frosts had killed many plants usually ranked hardier. *Dactyloctenium Ægyptiacum*, Willd. is well settled in many of our streets, a somewhat northerly station I believe.—PROF. HERBERT E. COPELAND, *Indianapolis, Ind.*

DIARRHENA AMERICANA, Beauv.—Last summer while collecting *Sullivantia Ohionis*, T. & G. in Clifty Ravine, a gorge running back from the Ohio River, I noticed large bunches of a beautiful grass growing along the side of a narrow foot-path running at the foot of some high cliffs. The leaves were large and brilliant green and grew in dense tufts at the base of a long weak culm, bearing at the top a few spikelets. The species proved to be *D. Americana*, Beauv., a new grass for this neighborhood. There are one or two characteristic features about it, in addition to those mentioned in Gray's Manual, that may be of interest to botanists. The margins of the leaves and the axis of inflorescence are *rough backwards*, almost as much so as the stems of some species of *Galium*. The prominent nerves on the upper surface of the leaves and the glumes are also rough backwards, but rather less so. The under surface of the leaf is smooth and lighter in color than the upper. This species was growing in shady, damp, limestone soil and the tufts were as close together as they could stand, with some culms at least four feet long. At the top of the cliff, and running back upon the flat lands, *Kyllingia pumila*, Michx. grows in the greatest profusion, sometimes forming a dense carpet over the ground for rods.—ED.

EUPHORBIA MARGINATA, Pursh.—This western Euphorbia has become thoroughly naturalized in this neighborhood. Acres of it grow upon the gravelly hills about Madison, making them look as if covered with white blossoms. The plants are strong and thrifty, some attaining a height of more than three feet and profusely branching. It seemed to make its appearance quite suddenly a few years ago, but is spreading with wonderful rapidity, covering only such hills and parts of hills as have been cleared of timber and are covered with sand and gravel. Its special fondness seems to be for some old railroad cuts where piles of debris have been thrown out, and, weathering, have made a soil of suitable composition. It thus shows its fondness for the great sandy plains it has left so far to the west of us.—ED.

NOTES ON SOME INTERESTING PLANTS FOUND IN JEFFERSON COUNTY.—In our summer excursions we have found quite a number of plants either of local occurrence, unreported range, or rare, the reporting of which we have thought would prove of interest to Botanists. *Hydrastis Canadensis*, L., has been observed in quite a number of places, but its abundance upon the hills of the Ohio River seems to designate them as a place most favorable for its growth. In all our observations we have rarely found an isolated individual of this species, but it usually appears in small patches of 50 to 100 individuals.

Polanisia graveolens, Raf. abounds along the roadsides near the river. It nearly always bears two, and often three sorts of leaves upon the same stem. The usual specimens bear simple oblong to ovate leaves in the upper portion of the plant, sometimes succeeded by binate leaves, while the lower are nearly always ternate. We notice *Viola lanceolata*, L. credited in the Manual of Botany to a greater abundance eastward than westward, but the quantity here is remarkable, it being not uncommon to see a plot of one or two acres white with its blossoms. Some specimens of this species seemed to me so remarkably large that I measured a few. I found six to seven inches to be quite a common length, while I have one before me whose scape is nine inches long. Three years ago the writer collected at the "Knobs," about thirty miles distant, some specimens of *Lechea minor*, Lam.